

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY **SECR**

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SUPPLEMENT TO  
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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

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The following are the approximate

	<u>Wheat</u>	<u>Rye</u>	<u>Millet</u>	<u>Oats</u>
1947 -	300	300	700	500
1948 -	600 to 800	600 to 800	1,000	700 to 1,000
1949 -	600 to 800	600 to 800	1,000	1,000

- The Soviet Government requisitioned only those products which the kolkhoznik had raised and paid  a very nominal sum, amounting to a few rubles, for these products:

Meat - 64 kilograms      Potatoes - 300 kilograms      Grain - 32 kilograms

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[illegible]

25 YEAR RE-REVIEW

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25X1

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- [redacted] In addition to these food products, 25X1  
the kolkhoznik had to pay the Government annually from 500 to 1500 rubles  
out of income he derived from the sale of his products on the open market.  
This cash levy depended upon the amount of area sown and the kind of products  
planted.
3. The following are the approximate payments made [redacted] for each workday 25X1  
during the years 1947 - 1949:
- 1947 - 100 grams of grain  
1948 - 500 grams of grain  
1949 - one kilogram of grain
4. The following are the approximate feeding rates per day for each head of 25X1  
livestock:
- Straw - 16 to 20 kilograms    Hay - 1½ kilograms    Silage - 3 kilograms 25X1
5. [redacted] the Government took from the kolkhos [redacted] 25X1  
[redacted] most of the harvest [redacted] After seed for the following year was 25X1  
deducted from the harvest, the Government took all but a certain amount  
which was left for the kolkhozniki. The kolkhozniki's share amounted to  
about 15% of the State-planned harvest for the kolkhoz. If the kolkhoz 25X1  
exceeded the harvest goals called for by the State plan, the surplus, instead  
of reverting back to the kolkhoz, was used either to raise the level of some  
kolkhoz whose harvest goals were not met or presented to the State as a  
"voluntary" contribution.
6. [redacted]
7. [redacted] 25X1
8. In general, the postwar living conditions in the USSR were very poor. 1946  
and 1947 were especially bad years; during that period there was very little  
food and a virtual absence of consumer goods. 1948 and 1949 saw an increase  
in the availability of food and consumer goods but not enough to improve  
appreciably the lot of the average Soviet citizen. The standard of living  
in 1945 and 1946 was extremely low. It increased slightly in 1947 and also  
in 1948 and 1949. In general, the standard of living is rising but so slowly  
that the average kolkhoz worker sees little or no improvement. Living con-  
ditions and the standard of living in the postwar period are still far  
below the 1940 level. 25X1
9. [redacted] only one grain elevator in Arzamas but assume that there are  
many more which are being kept for national emergencies. In 1947 or 1948 25X1  
[redacted] some steel was being wrapped in paper and set aside for  
use, as it was then rumored, in case of war. [redacted] 25X1  
[redacted] 25X1

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25X1

25X1

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